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A Species of Lizard New to the Fauna of the United States: *Eumeces callicephalus* Bocourt

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WHILE collecting with Albert Lunceford, Jr., in the Huachuca mountains of southern Arizona between July 1 and July 10, 1928, I obtained four specimens of a small skink which differed from the species known from the United States. At first I concluded that it was a new species but later study has proved it identical with the Mexican form, *Eumeces callicephalus* Bocourt.*

The specimens were obtained in Ash canyon at an elevation of approximately 6,000 feet. Three were captured under small stones, and a fourth was discovered running about over the stones in the small stream that trickles in the bottom of the canyon. We found no other species of skinks in the Huachucas although *Eumeces obsoletus* (Baird and Girard) has been reported by other collectors from the immediate locality of Ash canyon.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Joseph Slevin, of the California Academy of Sciences, I was permitted to examine the skinks which he collected in the Huachuca mountains. I found in this material two specimens of this species. By permission of Mr. Slevin I am including data on these two specimens in this paper.

Since the type description of *Eumeces callicephalus* is not generally available† and no description appears in any American work on herpetology, I append a color description of the form, and a table showing variation in the principal characters.

The color of the back is brownish gray showing less brown posteriorly; anteriorly this color covers 6 scale rows and 8 posteriorly.

* I am under obligation to Dr. Alexander Ruthven of the University of Michigan for a confirmation of this identification.

† Bocourt, Mission Sci. Mexique; Rept., p. 431, pl. XXII, D, fig. 2, and pl. XXII, E, fig. 2.

On the side a broad blackish brown band begins back of the nostril, and extends along the sides of the body to the hind leg where it stops abruptly. Anteriorly the band covers three scale rows, but narrows to a single row posteriorly. A narrow greenish to bluish white line, beginning on the first superciliary and extending about two-thirds the distance from axilla to groin, borders the wide lateral band above. A second narrow line, greenish in color, beginning on the rostral and continuing on the labials through the ear to the hind limb, borders the lateral band below. The head is brown with two narrow whitish stripes which begin at the same point on the rostral scale then separate passing gack to the nuchal scales where they reunite and continue back on the middorsal line some six or seven scale lengths as a narrow light line. The labials, chin, throat and the underside of the limbs are pure paper white. The belly is grayish to grayish blue or ultramarine. The tail is ultramarine, slightly less distinct on the underside.

The color pattern on the six specimens shows practically no variation and agrees with Bocourt's figure (*loc. cit.*) in detail. The youngest specimens (No. 6475) shows a slightly deeper shade of blue on the tail, and in the largest specimen (No. 6473) the blue on the tail has almost disappeared, and its color is similar to the color of the back; the lines on the head are scarcely discernible.

The following table shows the variations in measurement and scale characters:

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS AND SCALE COUNTS OF *EUMECES CALLICEPHALUS* BOCOURT.

Number[1]	48096 C. A. S.	48095 C. A. S.	6473 K. U.	6474 K. U.	6476 K. U.	6475 K. U.
Snout to foreleg (mm)	18	17.8	22	20	17	14.5
Snout to anus (mm)	50	52.2	64.2	56.2	50	46.5
Tail	86	87	reg.	104	80	broken
Fore limb	12	11.2	15	13	12	9.4
Hind limb	16	16.8	21	17.5	15.8	15.1
Axilla to groin	26.7	27	36	32.8	27.5	23
Width of head (greatest)	7	7.1	9.2	8.5	7	6
Snout to end of parietal	8.1	8	10.2	10	8	8
Post anal width of tail	6	4.9	7	7.2	5.7	6
Scale rows on neck	29	29	28	28	28	27
Scale rows on body	28	28	28	28	27	26
Scales, occiput to above anus	58	56	59	58	58	58
Supraoculars	4	4	4	4	4	4
Superciliaries	6	7	7	7	6	7
Scales surrounding ear	17	16	17	16	16	15
Post nasals	0	0	0	0	1–0	1–1
Post mentals	2	2	2	2	2	2
Frenals	2	2	2	2	2	2
Upper labials	8	8	8	8	8	8
Lower labials	6	6	6	6	6	6
Plates on lower eyelid	5	4–5	4–5	5	4	4
Supraoculars touch frontal	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nuchals (pairs)	1	1	1	1½	1	1½
Ear lobules (enlarged)	2	2	2	2	2	1–2
Subcaudals enlarged	no	no	no	no	no	no
Preanals somewhat enlarged	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Parietals enclose interparietal	yes[2]	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Scale rows parallel	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Dorsal nuchal scale rows widened	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
3 pairs chinshields, median widest	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Adpressed limbs touch	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes
Nasal, divided	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Frontonasal separated from frontal and rostral	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Frontonasal touches frenal	yes / no	no	yes	no	yes / no	yes / no

1. Numbers marked C. A. S. are from the California Academy of Science. Those marked K. U. are in the Kansas University Museum of Birds and Mammals.

2. The parietals are separated by a small intercalated scale posteriorly.

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